THEY WILL BE GAY

A Forecast of New York's Coming \$7,000,000 Social Season.

A Movement of the Unions-Why Gen. Roward Is Hated and What Cleveland Writes Bayard-Income Tax Agony.

LOOPYRIGHT, 1894.7 Preparations for the social season that opens in New York before many weeks are now proceeding on a scale of magnificance absolutely Saracenic. The money that is to be spent on balls, dinners and theater parties can be gauged pretty accurately in advance, ascrvative estimates place it well up in the millions. The social "swim" of the American metropolis spends more lavishly than that of any city in the world, although this implies nothing as to tasted. The butlers, the gaterers, the chefs, the florists, receive their orders for winter affairs far ahead. A forecast of society's "big" floings becomes as possible therefore as stumbling block. But is Bayard will-Is one of the theatrical season.

The Goulds, to begin with, are not to figure at all. They will probably remain in Europe

tumn, to the retradesmen. whose eyes have three-cornered supremacy par | death. ticipated in by the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds. The Astors and Vanderbilts, though,

MRS. ASTOR DANCING. are now very friendly, a fact which is of great social importance in New York. Mrs. Willinm Astor was lately entertained at dinner in the Vanderbilt Newport villa. The season is to be what has been termed a "brass-hand" one-all balls, champarnes and suppers. This is becauseso many millionaires emerge from mourning this autumn. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give six elaborate balls: the various Vanderbilts are down for dinners innumerable; the Webbs will be quiet by no means; the Whitneys to entertain in honor of Miss Panline: the Gerrys, the Goelets, the Schuylers, the McAllisters will be very conspicuous. Mr. Waldorf Astor is expected on a flying trip. But the peculiar part of the coming

season is the departure from conventional forms of entertainment. Weird dances, elaborate carousals, will be the order of the day, or rather of the night. Mrs. Astor has achieved reputation as a leader of bizarre terpsichorean mazes. She is very fond of attiring herself in bewildering costumes which give free play to the Hurb and arm, after the fashion of France, in which her early days were passed. To her is due the new way of varying a figure by having some society dame wheel into the room on a bleycle, rider and machine fantastically beflowered. In the coming weeks these diversions are to be carried to bewildering extremes. There will be Hungarian carnivals, flower races, ball-room rose fights. Multicolpred lights have been ordered. Mrs. Paran Stevens being an authority in these latter artistic details. One moment the dances will be under a stream of wellow rays; the next all will be dark, and then a burst of green, blue and evimson light will alternately inundate the revelers. The whole social season will be Viennese, exotic. Revplry so unrestrained New York has yet

Some statisticians delight to predict what this is to cost. Seven millions is the figure of conservatives. Plowers will literally flow. Diamends are to blaze like suns. Dresses have been ordered from Paris unparalleled in splenflor, costliness and color. That sound of revelry by night to which Byron once made allusion will fill the midnight gir of the big city as it has never filled

The Workingmen's Movement. The efforts of the New York trades

unions to get together in the interest their own are attracting more attention than ments of the olderparties. It has een stated that Tammany men



one calculated to divide the common enemy. At any rate, there has been arranged with the approval of Samuel Gompers, the Central Labor union, the people's party and the disaffected socialist wing, a programme of which the features are the nomination of a full city There is, too, a revival of the Henry

George mayoralty boom. The eightysix thousand votes he polled is high water mark in the labor record. He has been very conspicuous in recent trades union movements, and his supporters will be numerous in the confer ence called for this week. In spite of what reformers urge it is next to a certainty that New York will have a labor. ticket to complicate the municipal sitmation this autumn. There is a craze among the wage earners for indepenflent political action, and their one time tendency to kick away the ballot box is converted into an eager desire to make use of it in their own interests. New York seems destined to enter upon n series of these movements.

There are not many even in inner political circles who know that Mr. Cleveland and Thomas F. Bayard cor-



respond regularly. The letters they exchange are not merely frequent in THAT TARIFF BILL their passage to and fro over the Atture. It would seem that Mr. Cleveland has been asking the advice of Mr. Bayard on matters of policy, and that the president has intimated to the ambassador the probable necessity of his absence from the court of St. James to

take part in the coming campaign. If this be accurate there will doubtless soon be reports in circulation that Mr. Bayard has asked the state department for leave of absence, and that he will be in his native land in the course of another month. In New York recently it has been said that the administration would like to see Bayard back in the senate, a body which just now is packed with enemies of Mr. Cleveland. To all appearances the coming senatorial elections will witness, in democratic legislatures, a division into Clevelandites and anti-Clevelandites. There is no denying that had the president's friends not neglected these elections heretofore the senate would not to-day be such a ing to go back?

Grand Army Prospects. This city contributes quite a quota of veterans to the Pittsburgh encamp-

ment, but there gret of the are many who fearthat the glory of numbers long been wide will after this open to the annual affair, bepromising possi- gin to decline, in bilities of a hot view of the deerease of survivfight for social ors through Yet good au-

thorities say not. GEN. WAGNER Speaking of this, Gen. Louis Wagner, quartermaster genethl of the G. A. R., said, in reply to a

"The notion generally held by those who have given the subject but little attention, that there is a rapid decrease of the veterans in number as a result of death, is erroneous, judging by the reports of membership and the per capita tax paid, received by ma from the several departments.

"While it is true that the number of deaths is annually increasing, which is natural, when we consider that the war ended nearly thirty years ago, there is no large decrease of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. The returns show a slight shrinkage, but that, I have no doubt, is merely the result of the hard times and consequent inability to pay dues to an association which makes no direct pecuniary return to its members."

And in the general showing New York will by no means yield the palm.

Income Tax Agony. The internal revenue collectors are making ready to gather in the income tax, and the New



Yorkers will have more to do in that line than any other beanch of the service, as a matter of course. The necessary blanks are soon to arrive from

THE NEW TAX BACK. Washington, and the metropolis will have a decidedly novel experience to undergo.

The New York millianaires are, in truth, apprehensive as to the enforcement of the law. Great uncertainty prevails as to how far the collectors sy go in putting millionaires on the income tax rack. Nor is it forgotten that many men with incomes just below the limit must do a little swearing to that effect. The fortunates that are let out of it form the great majority, of course, but they seem to be fully as interested as their taxable brethren in the outlook. The whole business of gathering the tax will be diligently attended to, it being whispered that the administration has made it a paramount matter not to fail in reaping at least twenty million dollars the first year from the innovation. New York financiers much doubt whether any such sum is to be realized, but this much is certain-metropolitan millionnires will have to be vigilant if they mean to escape their share.

There has for over a week past been a quiet movement on foot among the

trades unions of New York to have an official extinguisher put on Gen. 0. 0. Howard, of the United States army. For some time now the soldier has been making himself

GEN. HOWARD. obnoxious to organized labor by his utterances on the platform and in the press on the industrial situation. It eems that on one occasion he denounced strikes and endeavored to belittle various labor organizations. Naturally this provoked the unions, and Gompers, Evans and others have been asking what right he has to do this, since he may be called upon to act in certain strike emergencies and should not be talking in advance, when he

may be a party to a dispute. As a rule army officers are not permitted to do what Gen. Howard has been doing. Had the warrior been present at various meetings of the Central Labor union and other bodies he would have heard criticisms of recent acts of his that would assuredly make him feel uncomfortable. It is certain that he is excessively disliked in New York labor circles, whether he deserves to be or not.

DAVID WECHSLER.

REV. SIR JOHN WARREN HAVES, of Rearwood, Berkshire, England, is said to be the oldest freemason in England. He has been a member of the order seventy-five years.

FRAR of being caught is a great restraining moral power. - Milwankee

THE best evening ties are those that no share in this benefit. Let us look at keep a man at home after dark.-Bos- it for a moment on their own grounds. on Commercial.

second time to pass his medical exam- to get an advance from the manufac-

B-Oh, he's getting on all right; he strike would mean a less of money and has just opened an institution for dip

SORIEDIACS. A—How do you mean?

notic, but are of quite a personal na- Statesmen Discuss Its Good and Bad Qualities.

> Talk That Suits All Party Tastes in This Opinions by Several Leading Senators.

> > [COPYRIGHT, 1894.]

The opinion of public men in matters of public moment and of wast concern to the business interests of the nation are always interesting, and instructive, and sound, according to the politics of the reader. But even from an opponent an argument carries with it considerable weight.

In the following interviews and expressions of opinion may be found a diversity of belief to suit all political minds. Senator Platt of Connecticut; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, speak for the republicans, and Senator Gray and Representative Causey, of Delaware, for the Democrats. What each of them say is worth reading, by republicans and democrats alike.

MANDERSON WANTS NO POLITICS IN HIS. There are not a few members of both houses who believe that the tariff should be taken out of politics almost entirely, and that it should be put in the hands of business men and workingmen to settle in a manner best to preserve and perpetuate the prosperity which generally is enjoyed by the people of the United States.

The tariff is a costly issue. Agitation of the question must always make business men distrustful and hesitating. Provided it is settled to suit them, ventures may be undertaken; but if the outlook is full of doubt, then they believe they must retrench and prepare for the new state of things.

All these things have been a matter of much concern with members of both political parties, in particular those men who believe in a protective tariff of kind if not in degree.

Senator Charles F. Manderson is one of these. The senior Nebraska senator is a careful, conscientious man, whose membership in the upper house is an honor to that dignified body and whose ability is undoubted. At his home in Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, the other morning I had a very intering talk with him on several matters of public interest; one of them was the tariff, the Gorman bill having just been sent to the president.

"The tariff has made an Issue too costly for the people to bear without great hardship, and too nearly ruinous to private enterprise for it to be accepted in the future as a campaign issue pure and simple," said Mr. Manderson. "The country was very prosperous when the democrats took charge of the government in all its branches, but see what a wast change the agitation of this question of revenue tariff against a protective tariff has wrought? It has cost billions.

"There is a growing sentiment," continued he, "that some permanent disposition should be made of the question so that in the future changes may



SENATOR CHARLES F. MANDERSON, OF NEBRASKA.

be made in the tariff schedules without eausing such widespread disaster and one-sided in its legislation, giving more distress. It is the opinion of many that the question so far as it is practicable should be taken out of the domain of politics and that in the future a commission be appointed from among the very best men in the country to determine any questions that may arise with reference to customs and protective duties.

"Such a commission should be nonpartisan and should be composed of men who will bring honor to it and possess it with a dignity and a standing equal to that of any tribunal in the world. It should be the duty of this commission to change, whenever it seemed to them to be necessary or desirable, but not against the united protest of the workingmen and manufacdegree that will not injure the employer or the employed."

This is Mr. Manderson's belief in regard to the tariff. It is held by many members of congress, and is a growing belief all over the country

THE SCHOLAR TALES. Henry Cabot Lodge, litterateur, polimore age than youth among Ite mem of the government. bership-only, I believe, forty-four

of genuine ability. "You ask me what point of difference is, in my opinion, of most interest to part of the people.

workingmen of the United States in "What rights have certain classes or deciding between the republican and individuals that other equally as good democratic parties. That which ap-pears to me most important is the tariff "When the people know and see that in this country.

During the last ten years the democacturers, and mas the workingmen had Under the protective tariff the manuturer makes a good profit. If the workingman is dissatisfied with his wages A-What a pity your sen has falled a and demands more, he is in a position inations! What does he intend to do turer because the manufacturer is making money and has orders ahead. A therefore when the times are good and the profits of manufacturing are also good, the workingmen has his best op-B-He has started a salgon -Truth. | nortenity to secure an advance in war-as

and in that way obtain his share of the prosperity. But if the duties are taken off the manufacturer can continue business only at a loss or with greatly re-

"If then the workingman demands higher wages or attempts to resist the



SENATOR H. C. LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS reduction, which under such conditions.

is sure to come, he is in a hopeless condition. The manufacturer is losing money, he no longer fears to stop manufacturing, and all prospect of securing an advance in wages is in vain. The cost of production is determined by the price of labor for all practical rposes. The workingmen of the United States demanded the exclusion of the Chinese, because the Chinese presented a standard of living with which they could not compete and the coming of the Chinese meant the reduction of American wages. The position of the workingmen on this question and on that of contract labor is absolutely sound, and they are fast coming to see that for the same reasons there must be a restriction in the general immigration of this coun-

But the immigrant from China is only one form of the competition of cheap labor. You can bring that labor here to compete with the labor and lower the wages of the American workingman in other forms. The artiele manufactured in China or in Europe is Chinese labor or European labor just as much as the Chinese or European immigrant. It offers the same deadly competition to the labor of American workingmen. It is therefore clearly as much for the interest of the Ameri can wage earner to protect himself against the discrimination of cheaper labor by a tariff on imported articles as it was for him to insist on the exclusion of the Chinese.

"If by free trade or a general lowering of our tariff duties we are to compete unprotected with cheaper labor, we must establish the same conditions That can be done only by a general lowering of American wages, which there could be no greatet disaster. The workingmen of the country have had a practical illustration of the effects of lowering duties in the attacks made by the Democratic party during the past year upon the protective system. It will be for them to say whether they desire a continuance of this tient house of representatives. industrial revolution, for it is nothing

A VOICE FROM DELAWARE. Of the three representatives in con-William Causey, of Wilmington.

majority of five hundred votes over | asked about the tariff Mr. Platt said: was born in 1841, and is a substant and was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1884.

which were evidently enacted to benelobby, as we sat discussing the probable effect of the new tariff.

"It has always seemed to me that the government has been too partial and fixed in a few instances which will en-



turers, the various schedules, and in a MENATOR J. W. CANSEY, OF DELAWARE.

favors to the manufacturers as a class than to the people as a class. And the result has been that many business men have looked upon the government as formed for their own especial benefit, and the more laws were framed in accordance to their wishes and to their tician, American gentleman, occupies ing special inws. Such laws as they in the senate of the United States a demanded were passed, until a special profit, the more they came here seekposition at once unique and unpre- class had been built up, whose profits redented in the history of American were secured at the expense of the peopolitics. Youngest in a body that has ple, and with the help and assistance

"A natural inquiry under such ciryears of age he is not the least in point cumstances," went on the Delaware Representative "in whether this is guvernment for the people or only a

"When the people know and see that question. The republican contention certain corporations and influential inas always been, and all experience dustries can secure laws that are justifies its soundness, that protection framed and enacted to their own estends to maintain a high rate of wages | pecial advantage and profit, they naturally feel that they have a just grievance, and that a reform should be incrats succeeded in persuading the many stituted. They see that favored ones torkingmen that the protective tariff get that which should be for the bene-" tel for the benefit of the manu- nt of all of the people; that they toll,

and corporations get the benefit. "We have just passed through an industrial crists, and the new fariff law

When Sally was sick, we gave ber Cuthrens When she was a Child, she crist for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clong to Castoria When she had Children, she garaction Concra

will now cause to begin an era of unexampled prosperity. I have no doubt that when the tariff measure was first introduced in congress that manufacturers took advantage of that greatly to augment the distress in order to discourage reformers in their attempt to give the people instead of the manu-

facturers the benefit of economic legis-

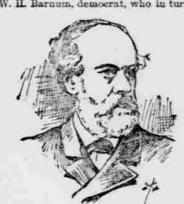
"I believe that many manufacturers took advantage of the fact that the democratic party was laboring to help the people by reforming, or entirely destroying unequal, unconstitutional and unjust laws and enacting in their place equable and right measures, and because the manufacturers had largely overstocked-because of the inflated times, the result of republican mismanagement of the affairs of government-they took this chance to reduce the number of their workingmen, decrease their pay, and then lay the blame on the democratic party. hoped by so doing that we would be frightened into retaining upon the statute books the laws which were so profitable to them, and so detrimental to the interests of the people.

"But this scheme was not successful and the new measure for the people's relief has become a law." "What effect will the new tariff have

ppon the election?" "I do not see how it can harm the democratic party," answered Mr. Causey. "The people must not judge too hastily. As soon as the great mass of our citizens see that the democratic party has been working for tariff reform, that they have all along been striving for the passage of some measure to bring relief to the toiler, that the democratic party is the people's party and not the party of the corporation and trust, they will vote as they should. We have tried and will continue to try to undo the results of republican class legislation.

THIS IS THE PESSIMIST.

Orville H. Platt took his seat in the senate in 1879, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Barnum, democrat, who in turn,



had been chosen to take the place made vacant by the death of Orris S. Ferry, republican. Senator Platt is sixtyseven years of age, and was born in Washington, Conta. He was a member of the state legislature during the war, and served as speaker of the Connec-Mr. Platt is one of the wheel horses

Mr. Platt is one of the wheel horses of the republican side of the senate. He is conservative, careful, yet brings into discussion of national matters. into discussion of national matters, gress from "Little" Delaware two are modern and progressive ideas, while democrats—Senator George Gray, of his advice in the councils of his party Newcastle, and Representative John is always carefully considered. He is an authority on matters pertaining to Representative Causey was elected to manufactures, and in the recent tariff serve in the Fifty-first congress, and to debate took an active part. His term of the present congress was chosen by a office expires on March 3, 1897. When

John S. Willis, his republican opponent. "It is my belief that there can be no farmer and fruit grower. He has al- under the tariff bill passed at the presways been prominent in state politics, ent session. the general object and effect of the bill is to so reduce duties that a largely increased quantity of "The whole situation, I believe, to be products consumed by our people will the result of our system or special laws, be purchased from abroad. Importation of articles which can be produced fit a certain class and to the hurt of here means enforced idleness of our the people," said Representative workmen. If goods consumed in this Causey, one morning in the Shoreham | country are made abroad, the labor their production here would require will not be employed.

"It is true that duties have been able the business of production to continue in this country without serious embarrassment. These instances, how ever, exist only where it became neceseary in order to secure the votes of democratic senators who desired to protect their friends. There are other instances in which duties have not been so seriously diminished but that business can struggle on under embarrassments, not paying, however, the wages which have heretofore been paid. To continue business in such cases, it will be absolutely necessary to reduce expenses to the lowest possible point in order to compete with foreign wages or stoppage. But there are many branches of industry, which, in my judgment, will be destroyed, for the reason that they cannot be continued in the reduction of wages,

| For Sale A Sale of Sa manufactures. This means lower which under any circumstances could be accepted by workmen.

"The anticipation of such a law as has been passed has crippled business Toursell and the such as the and deprived our workmen of labor; and nothing in the present law war rants the hope that under it the prosperity which attended the McKinley law can be restored.

There may be some temporary improvement, but a few months will suffice to bring back business again to its better the ways for the product of the product o present dead and unprofitable level."

Whenler-Well, Jayson! So you've given up farming. How's that? Jayson-Very simple. In winter, when regetables brought high prices, I couldn't raise any; and in summer, when I had plenty, they sold so chesp there was no profit in 'em .- Puck.

Wife-You must send me away for my health at once. I am going into a I Husband-My! My! What makes you

think so? Wife-All my dresses are beginning to feel comfortable. - N. Y. Weekly.

Applying a Sure Test. "Mr. Dingues," said the young man, twirling his hat nervously, "I have called to ask you for your daughter Physic. I am not rich, but I have good business prospects, and-"

Young man. Interrupted the parent, eyeing him keenly, "before we discuss this matter further will you oblige me with a loan of five dollars" "I will not, sir," replied the youth.

Dinguis. 'You've got more sense than I thought you had. "-Chicago Tribune. I same with acres.

YOUR WANTS SUPPLIED

The Peoples Column.

The Want Columns of a Dully Paper tell for where it pays to advertise. If you have mything to BUY, SELL, TRADE OR RENT, try these columns. Payable Strictly in Advance.

No advertisement taken for less than 10°s. Che line advertisements charged same rate as two lines. Prices given under classified beads in this column applicable only to local advertisements. No fortign advertisements basen at Answer to advertisements sent in care of the EacLi office should be called for within the days after insertion. When advertisees wish replys forwarded to them stamped envel-bles must be ear. Externos to former advertisements should give description and date of invertisements.

Classified advertisements will be Scents per line such insertion; average seven words to fine, agate beastrement.



BANTIL-ILMALE HELP.

Situations Wanted-Female. WANTED-A GOOD NOUSEREEFER, PER maneut place, good wages, included to Domestics.

ANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL woman for general honeswork, thoul re-required, M.N. Simporta. . 1945 W ANTED-A GOOD COOK, APPLY MORING only at 110 h Lawrence, Mrs. C. W. I. ANTED-OISE TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED-GOOD COOK, ON NORTH LINE WANTED-A GOOD GIFL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply to disk Edward Vall, 22 North Topeks avenue. 28 52 WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

H ANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED GOOD COAT MAKERS. GLOSSER the Taker, 16 N Bain. W ANTED-A BILLER WHO CAN DUESS A stone, steady employment, P. Genet Sel E Situations Wanted-Male.

WANTED-POSITION BY A STRICTLY SOB IN and reliable baker, have It sears' appropriate on cakes and broad can give reference from every plate I live been employed. Addition M. In Western section, Tophan, Kam. WANTED-PLACE FOR THEFTE YOUNG ME to work mornings, evenings and securing to earn board with altending school Caff. office Wichita Commercial college, X. H. C. a bounding.

W ANTEO-POSITION AS HOOKE EPPER OF clerk, am not alighed to be reference as to ability and character. Address "10," has be offered as to discuss the comment of the comment

MISCELLANDOUS BUSINES MAN DESIRES INVESTMENT WILL SEPECE IN Equipment and paying our man, which which you have not acted that part to lakes. Address "F," care legic offer, care, 18 27. DEBMANANT WORK FOR ACTIVE MEN SALES FOR COMMING THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

AGENTS D'ANTED.

Salesmen. WANTED-WE WANT A LIVE MAN TO Bravel for us, Supply absence, Wilson Dep-

WANTED TO BUY ONE HIS PROTO GOO william Copper Charwster, Ash. 2002*

W ASTED FIRST AND SECOND MOREGAST MODELS and the few seconds of the few seconds and the second second with the second sec WASTER-TO REST AN RIGHT OF REST ENDING TO BE TO

M ANTER-PERSONAL DEFENDENCE IN TRACE AND ANTER-PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF T other topostaments to session during the wo

I OK SALE-Miscellaneous,

THE THE STEW BY SOUNDSY AND

POR PALE-A RABBIER BRYCLE, LATER Wilsons at the Johnston Larries P. & Co. 80 For sale ocon parts of cash host watted America P. O. ber M. Walde, Kan

FOR SALL-Rent Estate.

FOR SALE-HOUSES.

FOR RENT-Houses.

GENERAL

SALE, RENTAL AND CARE

Your Wants Supplied THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

FOR RENT-THREE ROOM COTTAGE, PURN. FOR BENT-THE HOUSE AND BARN, CALL POR REST OR SALE-A GOOD HOUSE OF a Promise all complete also will move fix up but sell on term payments, clean, two boas su lots and class. Dr. Lawis, Petalth and Lawrence, it is

FOR RENT BOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE

FOR RENT-Rooms. NOS BENT-NICE CLEAN ROOMS, PUR-nished or befurnished, mod arranged for gat hous keeping. Inquire over his Night store.

INCH RENT-TWO PLEASURE FURNISHES FORMS, with or without board. He N. Yogeke POST RENT-NICELY SURVISIONED PRONT doing.

FOR MANY FURNISHED ROOMS AT CAR C POR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, FUR ACE both chotic lights 80 3, Marcot, dis ac-FOR BEST A LABOR PLUASANT FOR signed room to rent 300 hast Central, commit reets and Central. LINASCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SEDGWICK OUNTY farms. No demand the word & Wheeler, in N. Main of Sun Tues & F.1 des if FOR RENT-Miscellancons.

FOR EXCHANGE.

POG TEADL

PORTRADE A SPOCK OF MERCHANDISH FOR A SHOCK FOR A SHOCK OF KINDS OF SHORE WORLD SHOW THE SHORE WITH THE SHORE W FOR TRADE FOR STOCK OF URPERIAL MERI-chandise is also piece of real estate in the sourt, is mores from its Joseph, Address the fr Err, Amary, Max

STEATED

STRAYED-FROM ILB N. MA: Kull of MY yellow built pup "Black" return and get reward. Gee Moretran.

Taken Up.

MUSIC AND JET. FOUND.

LOST SUNDAY, STPT 2, ON TWENTY-FIRST two mines and the reason two mines and a head derived free court from the court free court free court from the court free court L 81-A GOLD READ D CANG LIBERAL PROPERTY AND CASE IF PRINCES IN A SECOND COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Piles, Fistula, Fissure.



Epilipsy or Falling-Fits speedily controlled of permanently cured. Correspondence by mail promitly asswered. Me DICINE FURNISHED IN ALL CASES.

DR. J. E. BENNETT.

Rupture cured in 3 to 5 weeks without pain. No knife user; no blood drawn. No detention from business. No Pay UNIL CURED and cure tested without times.

J. H. FRANKLIN, M. D., Man. Surg.,

When a distinguished man like M. Grevy refused to tell his age surely

ing to an anecdote as follows: Grevy was always very reluctant to tell his age and openly admitted that reluctance. At a dinner party given by one of his friends in 1872, the future president of the republic said with a emile: 'People may try as much as they like, they will never know my real age.' And in fact, when M Herold, who was some time a minister of the third republic, endeavored to obtain definite partioulars of M. Grevy's age for a new edition of 'Vaperessa,' M. Grevy persistently refused to supply them. The archives of Montagus Vandrey were burnt in 1831,' he mid, 'and you must do the best you can. You'll get no information from me." As a consequence, all M. Grevy's blographers give the year 1813 as that of his hirth, while in reality he was bory

cently. Its eight hundred and fortytwo pages present more than one hundred shoused business terms, extendfrig from A to Mackines inclusive, such as are apt to appear in commercial correspondence on the American coutinent and neighboring falands, and the customs tariffs and regulations of American countries. The terms are given to three columns, showing the English,

Brother Jack-Yes, she's a very bright

May-She must be. I hear you

"Then take her, my hoy," said Mr. HARTFORD INVESTMENT CO don't need a light in the partor wh you and she are there. Philadelphia

PERSONAL.

Los: Trille Y Dollars IN Bills Be Finder return to this office and feet or sweet.



PRIVATE DIS.
FASES in both
sales quickly
cured in the shortest rhoen, Painful Periods, Suppression, etc., a

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

SUHRE & CLARK,

140 NORTH MARKET STREET

120 South Topeks Avenue. Sensitive About His Age.

ordinary women may be excused for so purely feminine a weakness. By this subterfuge the president misled his countrymen into believing him to be six years younger than he was, accord-

Commercial Nemenciatura The first volume of a code of "some mercial numerclature" was lessed from the bureau of American republics re-

Spanish and Portuguese equivalents. So Bright. May -Are you still calling on Nellie